New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.—NO. 1052. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Laws in Relation to Banking Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 30.

To-day is the last day in which bills, passed during the last session of the Legislature, can be signed. Governor KING this morning signed the eight hundred and fourth law of 1857, it being an act to amend the laws relative to Banking and to prevent the improper retention of the notes of country banks.

Preparations in Utah for Resisting Federal Authority.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 30.

We have Salt Lake advices to Feb. 25. The Legislature had passed an act for the organization of militia in the Territory, and a school has been opened to teach infantry and cavalry tactics.

The Deseret *News* has an article intending to prove that the Federal Government has no power to appoint Territorial officers.

The Trial of McKim.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Thursday, April 30.

Yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury of Blair County found a true bill against McKIM, charged with the murder of NOSCROSS. The case was called up this morning at 9 o'clock, for trial, but, on the motion of counsel for the Commonwealth, the hearing was postponed until this afternoon, when the matter will, in all probability, be regularly brought before the Court, and the prosecution proceeded with.

The Dalton Divorce Case, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 30.

The Dalton divorce case has been again postponed till Monday next.

DENIS DRISCOLL was convicted this morning of a felonious assault upon a girl four years old, and was sentenced to five years confinement in the State Prison.

Death of W. B. Buchanan.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, April 30.

W. B. BUCHANAN, of Marshal Co., Va., long known in this State as a poet and author, and as a correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* and *Home Journal*, died suddenly in this city to-day at 12 o'clock of disease of the heart. He was 49 years old.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SANDUSKY, OHIO.

SANDUSKY, Thursday, April 30.

An extensive fire, which consumed nearly half a square, broke out at an early hour this morning, and raged for two hours before it was checked. Several dwellings, with the extensive buildings of the Sandusky Machine Company, and the contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The insurance is very small.

FIRE AT APALACHICOLA.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, April 30.

A fire at Apalachicola, to-day, destroyed the Union Warehouse, containing 2,000 bales of cotton, the Post-Office, and many stores and dwellings. Loss $200,000.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JAMES H. STEWART.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

The schooner *James H. Stewart*, from Philadelphia for Georgetown, with a cargo of coal, before reported ashore at Point Lookout, has been broken up and is a total loss.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP CATHEDRAL.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 30.

The ship *Cathedral*, lost off Cape Horn, was owned by ENOCH TRAIN & Co., of this City. She cost $120,000, and was insured in State-street for $75,000. Capt. HOWARD leaves a family at Watertown.

Non-Arrival of the Caledonia.

QUEBEC, Thursday, April 30.

The steamship *Caledonia*, now in her sixteenth day out, (supposing she left Liverpool at her appointed time,) was not in sight from the telegraph station at River du Loup at sunset this evening.

The U. S. Frigate Saratoga.

NORFOLK, Thursday, April 30.

The United States Frigate *Saratoga* has arrived at Hampton Roads from Key West.

Navigation of the Welland Canal.

OSWEGO, Thursday, April 30.

The brig *Courlandt*, with a full cargo from Detroit, arrived here yesterday. This is the first arrival through the Welland Canal this season.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Quaker City.

MR. MORSE AT HAVANA—DESERTERS FROM WALKER—CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER—INCREASED ACTIVITY IN BUSINESS, ETC.

The steamship Quaker City, Captain SHUFELDT, from Mobile the 23d at 7 P. M., and Havana at 12:30 P. M. on the 26th instant, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon.

The *Quaker City* made the passage from Mobile to Havana in 43½ hours—remaining in that port 23 hours.

Nothing of importance was transpiring at Havana. The weather was quite cool and the health of the city and country perfect.

Mr. MORSE, the Commissioner from the United States to New-Granada, arrived at Havana from Aspinwall by the steamship *Granada* on the 24th, and proceeded the next morning in the *Empire City* to New-Orleans.

The *Granada* has also on board a number of deserters from WALKER's army, on their way to New-Orleans.

A slaver was captured near Trinidad a few days since. Negroes from the Coast and Coolies from the East were arriving on the Island.

The *Spanish Armada*, for the invasion of Mexico, has not yet arrived at Havana.

Business has been more active than usual. Sugars have again advanced, but prices are nominal. Molasses the same. Stock of Sugar on hand 180,000 boxes. Exchanges have improved—London Sterling, 60 days' sight, 7¼@8 ¾ cent. premium; New-York, 2 ¾ cent. discount; New-Orleans, 1¾@2 ¾ cent. discount.

The steamship *Empire City*, GRIFFIN, from New-York for New-Orleans, arrived at Havana on the 24th, and left for her destination the following morning. The *Granada*, McGOWAN, from Aspinwall, arrived on the evening of the 24th. Off Cape Hatteras, 28th, (8 A. M.,) the *Quaker City* passed a United States sloop-of-war, beating to the northward.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 25.

Every day we learn of sales of vessels belonging to you and your neighbors—from New-York to Portland—which are known to those who sell, as well as to those who buy, to be intended for the coast of Africa. There are not less than ten vessels now in this port preparing for the coast, but there is nothing in their supplies here which would indicate, sufficiently for judicial inquiry, their proposed trade. Supplies go out by honest traders from the United States, to meet all their wants, at given points of communication;—and the vessels so used from the United States as especial carriers may take return cargoes or not, as may suit their convenience—to land in Cuba. The ark *Clara B. Williams*, the bark *Mercredo*, the brig *L. S. Leaton*, schooner *Record*, brig *Sullekah*, and others of names forgotten are on the private lists of our countrymen and negro speculators—800 more negroes have been safely landed—one cargo, 230 I believe, captured at Trinidad last week.

MR. MORSE, the New-Granada Commissioner, came up yesterday by the *Granada* from Aspinwall, and leaves to-day for New-Orleans by the *Empire City*.

We are daily expecting war arrivals from Spain.

The health of our city is good. Exchanges have improved ¾@6 per cent. on London premium. New-York, 3 discount. Freights are ruinously low—rates so bargains can be made with arbitrary merchants, leaving the game in their own hands.

M.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman CLANCY, President, in the Chair. Several matters of more than ordinary interest were passed upon.

A CONVENTION TO EXPRESS THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented by Alderman WILSON:

Whereas, The time is approaching when the various enactments of the recent Legislature affecting this City are intended to go into operation, and when efforts will be made to give them efficacy and to carry out their several provisions and designs. It is, therefore, becoming in the Representatives of the People, and the character of the legislation which is to be sought to apply to us, to seriously deliberate and determine our duty; and

Whereas, The City of New York is unrivaled in every respect in the Western Hemisphere, and is the first commercial City of the world; the acknowledged metropolis of this nation, it may justly claim by its millions of wealth, by its population, by its equal to one-fourth of the State, by its gigantic enterprise, by its unequaled advantages, by its magnificent public works, by its princely contributions to national and State purposes, and by its fidelity and loyalty to the Federal Union; a large, if not controlling, voice in the affairs of this Commonwealth; the people of the State not only, but also of the whole country, have a just pride in its preeminence and greatness, and are reciprocally interested in its growth and prosperity; and

Whereas, It contains within itself all the elements of a separate State, of respectable strength and proportion, excepting as to its mere extent, and even that, were it essential, might be conveniently added from contiguous territory, which now but thrives upon its growth and represents its prosperity; and

Whereas, In history as a City dates more than a century before the Revolution, and its vested rights and franchises then conferred, to whatever other political tyrannies it may be subjected are as impregnable as the Constitution which has hitherto secured them, and will endure as long as the jurisprudence of the country; and

Whereas, The City holding this position in the affairs of the nation and the State, has been subjected for a series of years to the continued and increasing contribution of the rest of the State, until as length it is reduced to a mere dependency upon the central powers and Government of the State, having no voice, permitted no remonstrance, even in relation to its own interests; and

Whereas, The recent Legislature have carried this invasion far beyond all previous example and have imposed upon us enactments deeply affecting many of our most vital interests, and not only without the application but in defiance of the urgent remonstrances of this City and its inhabitants; and

Whereas, They have stripped us of the right to control our local, commercial, municipal and governmental affairs, and subjected us to a return in an unprecedented degree of the miseries and oppression of centralized power which the Constitution of 1846 studiously designed to break up and destroy; and

Whereas, These measures are imposed upon us in a tyrannical manner, because we are thereby taxed and governed without our consent—the City and County of New-York, in consequence of the criminal neglect and default of the Legislature of 1856 to re-apportion and re-district the State as required by the Constitution, not being awarded its proportionate representation under the Census of 1855; and

Whereas, The New Charter, and the various measures enacted for our government, were passed without any knowledge of the wants or interests of this City, and without any regard for the will, or any attempt to ascertain the wishes, or obtain the assent of its Common Council or of the people themselves; and

Whereas, All classes, representing all the industrial pursuits of life, mercantile, mechanical, agricultural, and professional, are alike involved in this common invasion, and equally menaced in the common danger; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Electors of this City and County be requested and authorized to elect five delegates from each Ward to meet in a City Convention at the City Hall, to express the voice and determine the course of action of this City, so far as it applies to this City, and in case they disapprove it, to devise such measures as may seem wise and adequate to protect us from the aggressions of the State authorities.

Resolved, That in order that such Convention may be composed of men without distraction, that each elector be allowed to ballot for three delegates, and no more, and the five persons receiving the highest number of votes in each Ward to be declared duly elected, such election to be conducted under the direction of Inspectors to be hereafter designated.

Alderman TUCKER said there were statements in the resolutions in relation to City and State matters that nearly every school boy knew to be correct. But he knew that the resolutions had not been written by Alderman WILSON; although they contained his sentiments, they were written and presented for the purpose of creating a political excitement. He hoped members would not vote for the resolutions.

Alderman WILSON denied that the resolutions had been sent to him. He received his ideas from himself; he received nothing from anybody else. He sometimes secured the services of a clerk to smooth over what he wrote, and do it up nice. Therefore he hoped the gentleman from the Eighth would henceforward entertain a higher respect for him.

Alderman MCGRAWSON said there was a similar convention held in 1846.

Alderman DRAKE contended that it became every member of the Board to be modest in the matter. There was an issue at stake, and they should be cautious—keep still and let the Courts decide it. There was one Judge Roosevelt who owned half of Broadway who would give a rich man's decision, and, perhaps, do something for the poor man. He had always acted about fair with the member from the First, and he hoped it would be laid over; if not, he could not vote for it. He did not want to get into a controversy with any of the Courts; he didn't want to be shut up in the little place down yonder. (Cells in the Tombs.)

Alderman OWENS moved that the subject be postponed and made special order for Monday night. Lost.

Alderman WILSON hoped the resolutions would be passed without delay. He was sorry to see gentlemen fawning delay from fear of arrest—that he did not consider a good excuse.

Alderman DRAKE thought that remark came from an unkind hand. He wished the gentleman to understand that he was no snivel, and that, when the proper time came, he would stick to his friends as long as he had breath.

Alderman TUCKER moved an indefinite postponement.

Alderman WILSON moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Alderman OWENS moved to strike out "that a convention be held." Lost—14 to 8.

Alderman FULMER, before voting, asked whether the resolutions did not involve an expenditure of money.

Alderman STRUSE (in the chair) answered that they did not involve an expenditure of money *unless they should pass the Board of Councilmen and receive the signature of the Mayor.*

Alderman FULMER was satisfied.

Alderman MCGRAHAN moved the previous question.

After considerable wrangling as to what the main question was, the previous question was carried, as were the resolutions, by a vote of 14 to 8.

Ayes—Messrs. Wilson, Harris, Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Adams, Banta, Struse, Jackson, McConnell, Monaghan, Coulter, McSpedon, McConkey.

Noes—Messrs. Corwin, Tucker, Griffiths, Blunt, Fulmer, Valentine, Owens, Drake.

THE POST-OFFICE SITE.

Alderman BANTA offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be empowered to open a negotiation with the President of the United States, or the Post-Master General, for the cession of the land comprehended within the angle formed by Broadway and Park-row, or such portion of the upper part of the Park fronting on Chambers-street, between Broadway and Centre-street, as may be necessary for the purposes of a Post-Office; and to ascertain whether an arrangement can be effected which shall meet the wants of the General Government for this purpose, and be advantageous to the People and Corporation of New-York, and to report the result to the Common Council.

After a few remarks, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 7.

FURTHER RESISTANCE.

The following was offered by Alderman COULTER:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby requested to issue no warrants for or in favor of any person assuming or exercising any official position, by virtue of the recent acts of the State Legislature of this State, relating to this City, namely, an act to build a City Hall in the City, an act to amend the Charter of this City, an act to create a Metropolitan Police, an act to regulate and improve Central Park; and that his Honor the Mayor, and the Clerk of the Common Council be, and are hereby directed to withhold their signatures from any such warrants, if issued, until said acts of said Legislature are established by the Courts of the State, before which the legality of said laws are now being determined.

The resolution was adopted.

CHIEF ENGINEER ON STEAM ENGINES.

The following communication was received from the Chief Engineer, and ordered to be printed:

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
No. 21 Elizabeth-street,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, to whom was referred the subject of Steam Fire Engines for the use of the Fire Department, in the extinguishment of fires, respectfully presents the following as his views of the subject:

The question is one that has for years periodically come up for discussion, and many attempts have been made by parties interested to force Steam Fire Engines upon the City. The utter failure of the one in use some fifteen years ago, settled for a time the question, but new inventions and moneyed speculators springing up within the last three years who were foolhardy enough to invest their funds in a scheme that cannot but prove a failure in the end, the subject has again been brought forward, and the City asked to pay the money lost by parties who experimented on a worn-out idea, by purchasing machines that will be of no use whatever to the City. During the many years I have had the honor to be a fireman and an engineer, I have had ample opportunity to witness the performance of volunteer firemen, and I have yet to know where life or property could be saved or fires extinguished more speedily than by the use of the present apparatus, in the hands of such men as now compose the New-York Fire Department. You are doubtless aware that steam engines have been in use in other cities, and also know that in a majority of the places in which they were used, they were soon laid aside and their firemen returned to their old-style engines. Even had they performed the labor promised by their designers in other places, in this City they cannot but fail. These engines, it is conceded by all—even those interested in their manufacture—cannot be drawn to fires by steam; and with the streets in the condition they usually are in during the Winter season, it would be impossible to convey them to the scene of a fire in time to do any service. Two-thirds of the fires in New-York are extinguished, and the apparatus housed, in less time than one of these ponderous machines could be brought out for use. Another gross objection to the introduction of steam fire-engines, that the city must employ men to do the duty of firemen, which is totally at variance with the organization of the Department, and such an act could not but be detrimental to its future prosperity. Acknowledged as it now is, the best organized and most efficient department in the world, I sincerely hope your honorable body will pause before taking a step towards making our cherished institution a band of hirelings. In Boston the Department is paid, and their acts, as commented upon by the press of that city, should act as a warning to yourselves. Boston had a steam fire-engine to perform the duty. On its first trial the building was, unfortunately, utterly destroyed, but the steamer was burned up in the fire it allowed to burn, after being deserted by its attendants.

In conclusion, I would state to your honorable body that they are wholly unnecessary, and it would be an extravagant waste of money to buy and keep steam fire-engines. I would respectfully recommend that the subject be dismissed, and that the money that would be spent for buying and keeping steam-fire engines, should and could be much better used in providing locations for engine companies Nos. 14, 20, 21, 36 and 43, and Hose Companies Nos. 8, 30, 35, 37, 41, 56 and 58, as the lease of the property on which those Companies are located have or are nearly expired, and they will be without places of deposit. Those Companies are now located in the wealthiest part of the City. Should the amount raised be greater than the above expenses, the balance could be well spent in new hose for the Department.

Yours respectfully,
B. H. HOWARD.

THE MAYOR'S SALARY RAISED.

The Committee's report and resolution, in favor of raising the salary of the Mayor from $8,000 to $6,000 per annum, came up.

Alderman TUCKER said the Mayor did not want it, and would veto it if passed.

Alderman WILSON said it was tomfying to the Mayor; that the Common Council were making fools of themselves, and becoming a parcel of toadies. The Mayor didn't want it. The Mayor was the right sort of a man. Like him (the Alderman from the First) the Mayor had seen the roughs and the tows of life, and knew all about them. Therefore he liked him for Mayor, and he would support him, but he wouldn't vote to raise his salary. The Board of Councilmen had voted to raise Jos. Taylor's salary,—a pretty set of Democrats they were, to be sure.

Alderman FULMER favored the increase, because they would have a regular "fizz" there soon.

Alderman DRAKE had heard a great deal of eloquence upon other men, but he hadn't heard a word in favor of the Board of Aldermen. The Legislature had taken away their sugar money—$50 a month—and as that little donation had been withdrawn, he would vote against an increase to any body else.

Alderman WILSON thought the Board lacked moral courage, which he had in abundance, and which he considered was greater than physical courage. In his opinion, a man with moral courage could overcome another man, he didn't care how big he was.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 15 to 6.

Ayes—Messrs. Harris, Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Adams, Banta, Griffiths, Struse, Jackson, Monnehgan, Fulmer, Coulter, Valentine, McSpedon, McConkey—15.

Noes—Messrs. Wilson, Corwin, Tucker, Blunt, Owens, Drake—6.

The Board sat until about 9 o'clock, and then adjourned to Monday next.

The Sound and North River Steamboats

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to take into consideration the propriety of removing the landing of the East and North River steamboats, met yesterday afternoon in the City Library—Alderman STRUSE in the chair. The owners or agents of the lines threatened with removal were, by advertisement, invited to report themselves, and state their views on the subject. With the exception of the representative of the Fall River Line, who was out of town, they did so. Capt. HEYWOOD represented the Troy Line; Mr. DANIEL DREW represented the People's Line to Albany, and the Stonington Line to that pretty little town in Connecticut *en route* for Boston; Mr. NORTON, the Norwich and Worcester Line; Mr. PECK, the Hartford and New-Haven Line; Mr. SAXTON, the Bridgeport Line; Mr. LOCKWOOD, the Stonington Line, in connection with Mr. DREW.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. HEYWOOD, of the Troy Line, was the first speaker. The boats of the line, he said, were the *Francis Skiddy*, the *Commodore*, and the *Rip Van Winkle*. The owners of these steamboats, and he was one of them, had great objections to urge against the removing of the slips for the reception of those boats, to any point above Canal-street. There were many reasons for these objections, but the principal one was the fact that the consignees of the freight brought to the City by these boats, were located in the lower part of the City. Nine-tenths of the freight had to be delivered below Chambers-street, and four fifths of it below Warren. Moreover, the present landings were convenient in all respects for the temporary disposition of goods. Ample stowing room and sheds were provided, at a cost to the company of many thousand dollars. All such investments would be lost to them if they were compelled to remove, but a still more important matter was, that they did not know where to move to. What with the extra expense of cartage, and the impediments to which they must be subjected by such a change of position, Mr. HEYWOOD thought that the Troy line would have to stop running altogether if they were compelled to remove from the present location.

The Chairman asked Mr. HEYWOOD if the removal would not be eventually profitable to the owners, through their running less risk of collision with ferry and other boats. Mr. HEYWOOD thought not. They had had no collision with boats. There was no impediment to their mooring as freely in the river as was necessary. The pier they occupied was private property—their own property in fact. There was everything against the proposed change, and nothing in its favor.

Mr. D. DREW, of the People's Line, occupying Pier No. 16, North River, between Liberty and Cortlandt-streets, agent, also, of the Stonington Line, Pier No. 2, North River, was next called. His objections were, in effect, the same as those of the previous speaker. If compelled to remove, their business, if not broken up, would be impeded almost to the point of ruin. All the merchants were against the change. He would like to see the first merchant who was in favor of it. The New-York and Erie Railroad station might as well be removed as the People's Line steamboats. In a few years the Company had spent more than $60,000 on their pier, in dredging out the slip and in building wharves. In relation to the Stonington line, Mr. DREW had similar objections to interpose to the removal. They brought freight to merchants in west warehouses were all in the lower part of the City, within a quarter of a mile of the landing-place. He did not believe that there was any danger of collision with ferry-boats in the transit of the steamers. The *Plymouth Rock* and the *C. Vanderbilt* were the principal boats now running on this line. If the landing-places were removed to the East River, any distance up town, Mr. DREW did not know what would become of the Stonington Line.

Mr. NORTON, of the Norwich and Worcester line, whose steamers, the *Commonwealth*, the *Connecticut* and *Worcester*, are located at Pier No. 18, North River, coincided with the previous remonstrants. The large bulk of the freight brought by that line was delivered below Chambers-street. Moreover, they brought goods from the New England States to be forwarded to the South, which had to be shipped for Philadelphia, or other places, the piers where such shipment was to be made being, in the present location, quite convenient of access. The merchants in New York did not desire the change. It would annoy, and even injure them considerably. The chances of collision with ferry boats, if the ferry boats took ordinary care, were altogether too remote to be taken into account.

Mr. PECK, of the Hartford and New-Haven line, whose boats occupy Piers No. 34 and 36 East River, spoke to the same effect. He said, in addition, that if the landing places were removed up town, the extra charge to shippers for carriage of goods to the consignees down town would so increase the cost of freight that manufacturers would choose some other mode of conveyance, and packet ships and tow-boats would, at cheap rates, enter into competition with the steamboat lines. The consequence would be that the steamboat lines would be broken up.

Mr. HAYWOOD indorsed that opinion. The goods would have to be landed down town and the freight traffic would be taken away from the steamboats. They could not subsist merely on the conveyance of passengers, and would therefore have to be discontinued.

Mr. NORTON wished to state that a remark in a daily paper that the speed of the East River Boats, in passing up or down the East River, was from 14 to 20 miles an hour, was incorrect. The speed of those boats was from 6 to 11 miles only.

Alderman STRUSE remarked that he had seen the East River boats going at a much greater rate of speed than that himself.

Mr. SAXTON, of the Bridgeport Line, occupying Pier No. 24 East River, was the next remonstrant. He said that not one-tenth of the freight brought by that line was delivered above Chambers-street, and to his knowledge, the majority of merchants were adverse to the removal.

Mr. LOCKWOOD, of the Stonington line, spoke to the same effect.

The Chairman said he understood that a Committee appointed by the cartmen of the City was in attendance, to express the opinion of that body on the proposed memorial.

Ex-Alderman BIRDS thereupon rose and presented the following resolution:

At a regular meeting of the American Cartmen and Expressmen's Association, held at their rooms, No 167 Bowery, Wednesday evening, April 29th, 1857, on motion of E. SEYMOUR the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association appoints a Committee of three to confer with the Committee appointed by the Common Council in regard to moving the Albany and Boston steamboats, and to request of them that the Albany boats be kept where they now are; and if the Boston boats are to be removed, that they may be located at a point between Catherine and Pike slips, in the slips now occupied by the floating and screw docks.

The following gentlemen were appointed to present the above resolution: E. SEYMOUR, A. E. DUNCOMB, JOHN H. BIRDS. By order,

A. G. REYNOLDS, President.

JOSEPH E. KELLY, Secretary.

Mr. SEYMOUR said that 5,000 cartmen were opposed to the removal of the boats.

Mr. BIRDS said that the cartmen wished the East River boats moved to the place now occupied by the floating and screw docks, but did not, as in the terms of the resolution, wish the Albany boats removed.

Ex-Alderman KELLY spoke for some time against the removal of the boats.

The Comm tee adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. In the course of his remarks as Chairman, Alderman STRUSE said that it would be shown at a subsequent meeting that a majority of the merchants of the City were in favor of the removal.

The Quarantine Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, on Wednesday, the following proposition was submitted for consideration:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

I will sell the lease of Coney Island Point with all the improvements, containing about fifty acres, for $17,000—lease to run ten years from the 1st day of May next; said Point being leased to me by the Commissioners of Common Lands of the town of Gravesend, rent $400 a-year. B. HENDRICKSON.

Mr. BOWEN offered for the consideration of the Commissioners the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioners abandon the contract made with THOMAS R. LUCE, for a part of the farm of JOHN WOLFE: First, for the reason that the title to said property is believed to be defective; and, secondly, for the reason that a part of Coney Island can now be leased for the term of ten years—the above facts not having been known to the mover of this resolution until this day.

Mr. BOWEN offered a substitute for the resolution presented by Mr. BOWEN, as follows:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to entertain any proposition for the location of the Quarantine establishment on Coney Island, believing it to be unsuitable in every respect for that purpose, and that we carry out the contract made with THOMAS R. LUCE, trusting from the examination made by our legal adviser, that the title thereto is perfect.

Mr. BOWEN insisted upon the adoption of the resolution offered by him, relative to locating the Quarantine at Coney Island. Up to this time he had understood that Coney Island could not be procured for such purpose; but to his astonishment he had just learned that it could be without any difficulty, and being far preferable to the location proposed to be purchased by Mr. LUCE. He therefore urged in the strongest terms the adoption of the resolution first submitted by him. On the conclusion of Mr. BOWEN's remarks, the question was taken upon the substitute offered by Mr. BENSON, and adopted by the affirmative votes of Messrs. HALL and BENSON.

At the meeting yesterday, a letter was read from Mr. HENDRICKSON, stating that in consequence of arrangements made by him since his offer to sell the lease of Coney Island to the Commissioners, he would withdraw his proposition to sell.

Messrs. BENSON and HALL considered this as settling the question of Coney Island; whereupon a very lively discussion sprung up between these two gentlemen on the one side, and Mr. BOWEN on the other. Mr. BOWEN contended that the State Executive officers were altogether ignorant of the possibility of obtaining Coney Island, and beyond doubt would have selected it had they supposed it to be within their power to purchase. Whereas, it had been represented to them that Coney Island was a part of the town of Gravesend, and under its exclusive control, and that a Quarantine would not be allowed there under any circumstances.

Mr. HALL remarked that the Governor and his associates were not favorable to Coney Island as a hospital station, and would not have accepted an offer for it had the same been made. He added that, in his opinion, the locality was a totally unfit place for a Quarantine, and should not receive his support. At this point Mr. HALL discovered that our reporter was present, and requested him to leave, the subject under consideration, he said, being of a private nature.

Yesterday was the last day allowed for the purchase of Seguine's Point, and the owner of that property was to have been present with his deed, and receive his check.

Meeting of the Central Park Commissioners.

The Commissioners being duly qualified met on Thursday at 3 o'clock. The whole Board was present. The following officers were unanimously elected:—*President*, JAMES E. COOLEY; *Vice-President*, JOHN A. C. GRAY; *Secretary*, CHARLES W. ELLIOTT.

Messrs. DILLON, BUTTERWORTH and HOGE were appointed a Committee to report at the next meeting of the Board:

First: As to what steps are necessary to secure the arsenal grounds included within the boundary of the Central Park, under the provisions of the law lately passed.

Second: To inquire and report as to the rents of buildings included in the Central Park grounds; also, as to the terms of the leases.

Third: To confer with the Croton Aqueduct Board respecting the new reservoir about to be built.

Messrs. GREENE, RUSSELL and HUTCHINS were appointed a Committee to inquire and report to the next meeting of the Board as to the present condition of the affairs of the Central Park, and especially with respect to officers, plans and employees.

Messrs. GREENE, HUTCHINS and FIELD were appointed a Committee to prepare and report suitable by-laws.

Enforcement of the License Law.

The Executive Committee of the New-York City Temperance Alliance met last evening at No. 461 Broadway, and resolved as follows:

I. That although the recently enacted license law is not what many of the strong friends of Temperance looked or expected from this Legislature, yet as it is the law of the land, and if faithfully enforced, will do much to eradicate the evils of the dram-shops and tippling houses; we are impressed that it is the duty of friends of temperance, morality and good order, to secure its enforcement.

II. That we ask the cooperation of the citizens of New-York in the following proposed efforts:

1. To apply to the Judges who appoint the excise commissioners for the selection of men that will carry out the true intent of the law.

2. To oppose before the Commissioners at all their meetings and, if possible, prevent the licensing of improper men.

3. To appeal, if necessary, to the Grand Jury for the indictment of the Commissioners, if they give licenses contrary to law.

4. To gather up evidence of the illegal sale of liquors, inform the public officers, and prosecute all violations which they neglect.

5. To call upon our citizens, who annually pay nearly ONE MILLION DOLLARS on account of the pauperism and crime caused solely by intemperance, to assist us in bearing the pecuniary burdens of this work.

III. That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to address a respectful letter to Judges GARDNER and INGRAHAM and Recorder SMITH, declaring in behalf of this Alliance, that while we do not ask them to appoint as Commissioners of Excise, men who would pledge themselves to refuse all licenses, we do ask them to appoint Commissioners of Excise, men who would pledge themselves to refuse licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, to

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND CRYSTAL PALACE.—The bill before the Legislature at its late session authorizing our City Corporation to buy the Crystal Palace at a sum not exceeding $300,000, and lease it to the American Institute for a permanent exhibition-room and the use of their annual Fairs, failed to become a law from want of time to act upon it. The Institute people, by some mistake, were quite late in bringing the subject to the attention of the Legislature, that unanimous consent was required to get the bill through before adjournment. One of the City delegation interposed objections, and thus the measure was defeated. The Institute has not yet made arrangements with Mr. WEBB, the Receiver, for their Fair next Fall, but doubtless will be able to do so in good time.

☞ There is a rumor—probably unfounded—that the new Police Commissioners, under appointment for injunctions by the votes they have cast, will enjoin the old Commissioners from acting as the head of the Department in a few days.

☞ The Coroner's office was removed yesterday from No. 27 Chambers-street to No. 4 Centre-street.

CAPTURED SLAVERS.

Seizure of the brig Hiatis.

The brig *Hiatis* of New-York, Capt VAN VRECHTEN, was regularly cleared from the Custom House, on Wednesday, for Loando, West Coast of Africa; and notwithstanding the reported seizure of her in the papers that she was one of the half-dozen vessels suspected by our vigilant United States Marshal as bound on a slave cruise, she boldly started from her pier in the East River, yesterday, and by 3 o'clock P. M. was passing the Narrows. As this point her progress was suddenly interrupted by the little steamer *Satellite*, which steamed alongside with Marshal RYDERS and half-a-dozen of the crew of the Revenue Cutter *Washington*, who sprang upon her decks, thoroughly armed, and demanded the surrender of the vessel to the custody of the Marshal. There was, of course, no resistance made by the officers and crew of the brig, and she was at once taken in tow, brought back to the City, and anchored under the guns of the *Washington*, near the Atlantic Docks.

There were found on board the brig large quantities of gunpowder, whisky, and cotton prints, which are the customary articles for a trading voyage to the Coast of Africa; beyond these, there was nothing to fix suspicion upon the vessel, except that she is a rakish brigantine, sharp, and just such a vessel as is usually selected for the slave trade. She has a crew of seven only, on board, including one Portuguese who claims to be the supercargo. Capt. VAN VRECHTEN completes bitterly on the interruption of his voyage, and protests in the most emphatic manner that he is bound on a legitimate voyage, and beyond this it is nobody's business what he has on board, or where he is going. He further says he invited Marshal RYDERS to inspect his vessel, before he attempted to sail, but we did not learn whether the invitation was accepted. Capt. V. is very indignant; he says the detention is a great damage to him, and the worst of it is that when justified he can have no remedy. The examination into his case will be had as soon as possible. The Captain and his crew are detained on board the cutter.

THE "MISSOURIAN" SLAVER CASE.

The parties arrested on board the alleged slave-schooner *Mayflower*, a few days ago, were to have been examined before United States Commissioner MARTIN yesterday. The warrants for their arrest were issued on the affidavits of one BENJAMIN HOLLOWAY, who was found on board. MANUEL SANTOS, JOHN JONES, JAMES MILLS, JAMES FRANCIS, JOHN SMITH, Christopher ALEXANDER, Martin FRANK, John SMITH, JOHN BROWN and FRANK ANTONIO, residing in the United States, voluntarily served on the schooner *Mayflower*, a vessel employed or made use of in the transportation or carrying of slaves from one foreign country or place to some other place to deponent unknown, and that they were engaged on the coast of the schooner at the time that was seized on the high seas, when proceeding on her voyage on the 23d inst.

Another affidavit from the same individual sets forth that VICENTE RUBIO, GERARDO CARAVACA, ANTONIO CASTRO, and CASPAR M. DE OVIDO, did on the 23d of April, 1857, within the jurisdiction of the United States, for themselves or others, as masters, factors or owners, build, fit, equip, &c., the schooner *Merchant*, to sail from this port for the purpose of procuring negroes, mulattoes or persons of color, to be held, sold, or otherwise disposed of as slaves. Still another charges one JOHN SANTOS with aiding and abetting the parties above named, who are in custody.

The District-Attorney (McKEON) was present at the Commissioner's office, and said he did not wish to have any examination, as the case was about to go before the Grand Jury. Counsel for defendants insisted upon having an examination at once, and claimed that if, because the matter had gone before the Grand Jury, the Commissioner had no jurisdiction, he ought not to hold on to the warrants under which he had committed them. If the Grand Jury had charge of it, let them take it.

Mr. MORTON was then engaged for a few minutes in other business, and when he returned the District-Attorney had disappeared.

Mr. MORTON remarked that he had all prisoners before him, although he had a warrant. He might order the prisoners up, but could only postpone the case. An order was issued directing Marshal RYDERS to bring the prisoners JOHN JONES and JAMES MILLS, (the captain and mate of the *Merchant*,) before him at 1 o'clock.

At that hour they were brought up, but as the District-Attorney did not appear, the examination was postponed until to-day. The crew are to be examined on a separate charge for voluntarily serving on a slaver. No one has yet appeared to claim the *Merchant*. She remains at the Navy-Yard.

The examination of BUBIO, CARAVACA, CASTRO, and DE OVIDO, who are charged with fitting out the *Merchant*, was set down for Tuesday next, May 5, at 10 o'clock A. M.

We learn from another source, that in addition to the three articles above mentioned, the brig had on board muskets, rice, beans, fish, Indian meal, lumber, and shooks, making up a regular slave cargo.

The movements of the vessel had been narrowly watched, and as in the case of the schooner *Mayflower*, the Marshal, with Captain FARNUM and his crew, were following her at a convenient distance so as to observe what passed on board. At the proper moment the word was given by the Marshal, and in a few moments the *Satellite* was alongside the suspected vessel, and in an instant more her captors were upon the deck, when the Marshal advanced towards the Captain, and said: "I have libeled your vessel, Sir."

"You have?" says the Captain. "On what ground?"

"I have libeled her," says the Marshal.

"Show me your authority?" demanded the Captain, somewhat excited.

Marshal RYDERS brought down his brawny hand upon Capt. VAN VRECHTEN's shoulder, exclaiming: "By the authority vested in every Federal officer to arrest any man engaged in an unlawful business, by this authority, I arrest you!" "You have no right," said Capt. V., gritting his teeth, "I look to Judge ——" his fist and pointing onward. "If I had been outside of Sandy Hook, I would have defied all your armed steamers, and your old rotten-to-boot." To this remark the Marshal coolly replied, "I know, Captain, you had a fleet before I got here, and I don't mean you should get outside the Hook." While this was passing, Capt. FARNUM and his crew were proceeding to take the brig in tow, while her crew, each with a pistol in his belt, stood silently awaiting the word of command.

The supercargo's name is J. J. DE ARAGONA. He is a Portuguese, and evidently associated with the business in which he is engaged.

SUBLIME RUSSIAN SHIPS AT SEVASTOPOL.—The bark *Julian Jane*, Capt. QUIRK, for Queenstown, cleared at this port yesterday, and to the fine report that has ever descended from this city for that place. Parties here send the bark out laden with several steam engines, together with materials and thirty men, to raise the sunken ships of war at Sevastopol, and not a doubt is entertained but the talent and skill of the gentlemen engaged in this stupendous enterprise will be crowned with success.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*, 30th.

New-York Weekly Times, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1857.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

The Mayor's Proclamation.—The majority of the Common Council of this great Island, at their session commenced this week, passed an ordinance, which, we believe, they have the power to pass, fixing the respective oysterages, passed in the form and with unanimity, may, if the Mayor pleases, be put in force from the present date, and for four months to intervene over them;

"That no person shall bring into the City of New-York, or have in his or her possession in the said City, any oysters, between the first day of May and the first day of [illegible] in any year, under the penalty of five dollars for every quantity not exceeding one hundred, and for every quantity of two dollars for every additional hundred."

During the first year of his office the Mayor was required to enforce this ordinance. The Board of Councilmen of that time appointed a Committee to consider the necessity of repealing it, but nothing was done, beyond hearing the testimony of oyster-dealers, in opposition to it. When the ordinance was passed, the business of transplanting oysters was hardly known; but since that time it has grown to be a great importance, and now over a million dollars worth of oysters, all of them transplanted, are sold in this City during the Summer months. Oysters are only unhealthy when they spawn, but for the most part when they are transplanted, it is said, they do not spawn at all, after they are transplanted, and to this circumstance are ascribed their fatness and flavor.—The transportation of oysters from Virginia is now so large that a very large proportion of these bivalves eaten in this city, are natives of the waters of that State, and are pronounced by many judges of oysters to be as healthy in the summer as those that are marketed from our own waters during the winter months. There is, however, some difference on this point.

Oyster dealers and oyster eaters may, for the present summer, unless an epidemic should break out, keep themselves unshaken in their shoes. His Honor the Mayor will not interfere with roast, fried, stewed, or raw on the half shell. A man's own taste shall be his counselor. If he chooses to eat oysters during the months that have not the eighteenth letter of the alphabet in them, he does so at his own proper peril, but the Mayor will not interfere.

A New Bethel Ship.—The old Bethel ship John Wesley, which from time immemorial has been moored off one of the piers of the North River, is about to be torn to pieces and sold for old lumber.—Many Swedish sailors and others of the Wesleyan Methodist faith have assembled Sunday after Sunday for seven fifteen years past to hear preaching in English and in their own tongue. A new vessel, the *Carrier Pigeon*, is being fitted up to take the place of the old Bethel ship. They lie side by side at Pier 11, North River. The *Carrier Pigeon* will be a much more convenient place of worship than the *John Wesley* when the alterations and improvements are completed.—The lecture room and Sexton's rooms and Minister's offices are built on the deck, while in the old ship they were between decks; the lecture room is about 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, arranged in a neat, tasteful style, painted with bright colors, light, airy and cheerful. The pulpit is at the further end of the room, and two rows of pews fill the space between it and the place of entrance. A singular little temple on the fore-deck with eight pillars is intended for the choir. The expense of altering the vessel is between $4,000 and $4,500. The work was to have been finished by May 1st, but it will probably not be completed for three weeks yet.

The Pilot Commissioners.—These gentlemen have not yet organized, and will not until they hear from the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters, to both of which bodies they have applied on the subject of the expenses of their department. Although allowed by the new law all fines and penalties collected by them not exceeding $10,000, to defray expenditures, it is generally believed that when the provisions of the law come to be rigidly enforced, there will be few infractions, and therefore a very small amount of funds deducible from that source. They accordingly apply to the appointing power to provide for the expenses of a Superintendent, Secretary, office hire and incidentals. The Commissioners receive no compensation.

The Union Bank Building Opened.—The fine marble-front building, just completed for the Union Bank, a little below the Assay Office, in Wall-street, was opened Wednesday for business. It is fire-proof, and cost $90,000. The main banking room is so arranged as to occupy the rear portion of the building. It has a lofty ceiling, covered by a dome of glass and iron. In the rear, and elevated, are the President's room and other private offices. The counters are of black walnut, and are inclosed at the top by plate glass, set in walnut frames. The floors are paved with tesselated marble.

The Opposition Ferry.—The Brooklyn Ferry Company promises to commence running their ferry from Jones-slip, New-York, to South Fourth-street, (Williamsburg,) by Monday, the 4th of May. Pity they couldn't have commenced operations by the 1st, for commuters are already buying up tickets over the Fulton-slip route, and they will be slow to commute over the new route until they are satisfied that everything is going to work smoothly and well. The rates of commutation indeed are not yet published, but will be by the 1st prox.

The number of vessels in this port, yesterday, was 738,—including 34 steamers, 164 ships, 110 barks, 184 brigs and 310 schooners. Seamen are less required for, and they are getting smaller advances. The *Shipping List* quotes the present currency thus;

	Wages.	Advance.
To Liverpool, per month	$20	$20
" London	20	20
" Glasgow	20	20
" Ports of Europe	16	20
" Mediterranean and South America	16	20
" West Indies	16	18
" Gulf States and California	15	20
" Coasting	20	10

Freights,—especially for Great Britain,—are exceedingly full, and rates are very low. Hence the declining tendency in Seamen's wages and advances.

Hoop-skirts, that have taken possession of our houses, sidewalks, and churches, have gone at last into Court. Douglas & Sherwood have brought suits in the United States District Court against several parties in this City and Brooklyn, for alleged infringement of their patents for hooping ladies in.

The following is printed in sober earnestness in the *Spiritual Telegraph*. To laugh would be improper:

"A Remunerative Domestic Wanted.—One of our patrons in Kalamazoo, Mich., wants a female domestic in the family, who is meditative and would be willing to sit in the family circle for communion with Spirits."

Church's magnificent picture of Niagara, just completed, is on exhibition (free) for a few days at Williams & Stevens'. It will not be in the Academy Exhibition, as was expected, but will be sent to Europe next month.

Three whales have been killed by Staten Islanders, just out of New York Bay, within three weeks.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

At the recent meeting of the New-York Presbytery in this City the affairs of the Young Men's Christian Association were brought up for consideration by Mr. E. J. Brown, who stated that the organization had originally aimed only to promote a healthful and edifying intercourse among its members, to provide spiritual instruction, and moral and religious improvement, to throw around young men from the country a kind and salutary influence, which would preserve them from the temptations of the great City, assist them in procuring appropriate places of residence and employment, and encourage them in attendance upon the religious duties of the Sabbath and the house of God. As such it had been recommended by the clergy. But recently subjects foreign to this design had been brought into the Association and had occasioned a good deal of strife and dissension, the history of which was detailed,—*for the purpose of inviting those* clergymen who were life members to take such action in the matter as they might deem necessary.

Mr. Horace Holden said he considered the whole system of Young Men's Christian Associations wrong and unnecessary, as they undertook to perform a work which was never committed to them, and as all the good they aim to effect could be better accomplished by individual action.

Rev. Mr. Brown said that while he favored the objects of the Association at the beginning of it, he had become satisfied that its organization was to draw away the young men from their duties as church members.

Rev. Mr. Adams said that the Association has been organized really outside the Church of God, ostensibly to aid the church, but in reality aiming to do the church work. And in this position it is likely to increase more and more, by drawing its members away from their proper duties as church members and to alienate and divide the church, instead of to build up and unite in the work of doing good.

Dr. Phillips concurred in these remarks, and said he had always viewed the Association with distrust. He believed it was unnecessary, and was not surprised at the result. As to the present posture of the Association, he had nothing to say. He was not disposed to take action for or against the dispensation, in the question brought before us. His objection went back to the whole Constitution of the Society. It was unwise. The Mercantile Library furnished a sufficient accommodation for reading. The tendency of the times is to get up societies for everything; and Christian men are in danger of being ensnared with the delusion that all true religion and usefulness are to be promoted only in connection with them. Many persons make the whole of their duty consist in attending temperance meetings, and in promoting some schemes of "Reform." This Association had rather tended to interfere with the duties of its members, as to attendance on the worship of God, both on the Sabbath and during the week.

A Persecuted "Dutchman."—John Wilhelm, "a Dutchman" from Jersey, is a persecuted man. He crossed the river yesterday for recreation, and soon afterwards got soundly drunk on lager bier. While in this position in a saloon in Rector-street, some great fellows colored his face with charcoal. When he awoke he was astonished to see everybody present laughing at him. He couldn't divine the cause, and they wouldn't tell him, so he left in indignation. On reaching the streets he was dismayed to find that he was still an object of laughter. He walked hastily away, a great crowd following after. The excitement became so intense and the throng so great that the police were compelled to interfere and conduct poor Wilhelm to the Tombs, where he was committed to get sober and his face washed.

Coroner's Inquests.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM HIS CART.

Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Michael Coyle, who came to his death from injuries received by falling off his cart in Nassau-street, on Wednesday last. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Mr. Coyle was a native of Ireland. His age was 58 years.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the river at the foot of pier No. 43. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon it, but the jury were unable to determine positively whether the deceased came to his death from drowning, and returned a verdict of "Death from supposed drowning." The deceased was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, of stout build. He wore a goatee, but no whiskers; had on a drab frock coat, black pants and red flannel shirt.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Dr. Perry held an inquest yesterday afternoon, on the body of a man named Farrs Schlenlix, who died suddenly at a lager-bier establishment, at No. 151 East Thirty-eighth-street. He was a sober man, and had been for some time in the establishment where he died. Dr. Wehrus made a *post mortem*, and found the deceased came to his death "from rupture of the aorta."

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only perfect Fountain Pen in the world. Prince's Protean Fountain Pen. N. B.—A new and important improvement has been recently added to this invention, by which any writer can graduate the flow of ink. The fountain cannot, are warranted as incorrodible, and the points of the Gold Pens are warranted for one year.

This pen feeds itself with ink. Prince's Protean Ink-Fountain Pen," is thus noticed in the *New-Englander*, by a remark that is, in itself, worth saving:

"We remember being counseled by the Professor of Rhetoric, in College, never, in writing, to arrest a free flow of thought, in order to look out a word in the dictionary, but to *write on, and correct the diction afterwards*. The reason assigned was, that a writer should take advantage of the concentration and glow of his mind, and not suffer it to become cooled and distracted while he investigates a question of language. For the same reason we prize "Prince's Fountain Pen." It helps us to avail ourselves of the mind's best moods for composition. It is also an economist of time, soon repaying, by its saving in this respect, its original cost. A recent improvement has obviated our early objections to it, which arose from the insufficiency of the flow of ink. This difficulty no longer exists, the writer being able, by means of a new, ingenious contrivance, to regulate this flow at pleasure. No clergyman, we think, who gives it a thus improved, a fair trial, could ever be induced to relinquish it; no *man*, indeed, whose literary or commercial pursuits require him to write hour after hour."

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Depot, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 64 AND 66
FULTON-STREET,
Between Gold and Cliff-streets.

The amount of fine and cheap black Cloth Frock Coats, fine and cheap Cassimere Business Coats, contained in this Extensive Establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect, as regards price.

Evans flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

The finest custom-made Dress Frocks	$16 to $20
Super black and fancy cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Frock Coats, well made and trimmed	5½ to 10
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats	3½ to 10
Spring Raglans	5 to 12
Beautiful blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
All the new styles of Silk Vesting	2½ to 5
Cassimere Business Pants	1½ to 3
Cassimere Dress Pants	4 to 6
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,	
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.	

EVANS, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

RENFORD'S BITTERS.

These Bitters are Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Anti-Dyspeptic, Alterative, and deliciously Aromatic. They are prepared with the greatest care, entirely from Vegetables, and while they possess highly sanative properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.

They are invaluable as a preventive of Ague and Fever, and Bilious Diseases, and should be used by every one living or traveling in a malarious country.

They are an effectual cure for Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., and are very useful as a *preventive* and cure of Diarrhœa and Summer Complaints.

They contain no cathartic ingredients whatever, and while they are efficacious in curing, they are more particularly recommended as a Preventive of Disease.

Dose.—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three or four times a day, taken in water, cider, ale, wine, or any innocent medium. For debility, or loss of appetite they should be taken from ten to fifteen minutes before eating.

Prepared only by L. M. Renford, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S. Gozzens, Sole Agent, No. 18 Warren-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

The Curious Novelty of the Day.—We have alluded already to the new enterprise in our City of the London Stereoscopic Company, whose active and energetic agent, Mr. Cussans, is attracting every day such a crowd to Gen. Hall's music store, corner of Broadway and Park-place. It is quite a treat to step into Hall's and hear the admiration expressed by all classes of people, but particularly by the refined and educated, in regard to this charming mode of exhibiting a scene of reality. By this little instrument, which is sold at so reasonable a price, the cold, dull likeness of your *amis* struts into life. She seems to gaze at you. You appear able to grasp her hand. Her cheek itself tempts the pressure of your anxious lips. Or take some scene you have witnessed abroad. How this instrument restores to it the vitality of a faithful remembrance! Every spot is there, inviting your approach, and rejoicing as was in your recollection. There will be no genteel family without one of these London cases before long, and handsome pictures to suit can be had of Mr. Cussans, in any quantity at a low price.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's Spring Hat.—There was a crowd at Knox's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, yesterday. We might say, and we will venture to say, a delighted crowd, for Knox issued his Spring style of hat, and its beauty is of that striking character that it cannot fail to command universal appreciation. This artist-hatter may calculate upon an old-fashioned rush for the next thirty days, and if he has not prepared a greater supply of fabrics than usual, hundreds must be disappointed. Call in time.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—An atmosphere of perfume exhales from the handkerchief moistened with this rare floral essence. Its refreshing aroma prevents faintness, and relieves headache and nervous tremor. Gentlemen who use it (mixed with water) after shaving, will obviate all trouble from irritation of the skin. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment, rubbed briskly into the muscles and glands of the throat and chest, has an astonishing effect in bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases that affect respiration. Hoarseness may thus be cured in a few hours. To clergymen, public speakers, and vocalists, it is, on this account invaluable. *Sold at the manufactory*, 80 Maiden-lane, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Actor is successful [illegible] as he "holds the mirror up to Nature." [illegible] Phrenology enables him to [illegible] Examinations daily by Mr. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. John T. Rollins, this day, retires from the stock brokerage business, and will henceforth give his whole attention to the importation of wines, &c., at No. 97 Beaver-street. Firm—Gleasner & Rollins.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas Companies, also Planters of Shade Trees, Ornamental Shrubbery, &c. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient apparatus, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, breweries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

G. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

Trees and Plants.—Parsons & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 99 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

Hosiery Under-Garments
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At Rankin's,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices,
Established in 1833.

[Advertisement.]

Rheumatism.—Lynch's Anti-Rheumatic Powders.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. Gardner, M. D., and for sale by Randal, Risley & Kitchen, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures for the Spring Trade.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

Andrew, Warren & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To Perfume the Breath.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by Fabrizio & Co. For sale at No. 261 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Removal.—F. Dubuy & Co., Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, will remove after the 1st of May to the newly-arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, two streets below Canal-street, and 100 feet west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Another attractive bill is presented at this house again this evening, viz.: "Brian Boroihme," "Mons. DeChalmeaux," and "Karmel the Scout."

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Imperial Photograph is made only at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Photographs and Ambrotypes at Brady's lower gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, opposite Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 122, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. R. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. R. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Bernard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. M. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. P. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburgen, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cass-house, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Empress Eugenie, sick of the extortions of her modestes, has established a millinery manufactory at the Tuileries; and on the same principle of rational economy the fashionable world is patronizing R. T. Wilde's extensive millinery ware rooms and workrooms No. 251 Broadway, opposite the Park, where the fabrics are unequaled and the prices moderate beyond example.

LONG ISLAND.

Death of Judge A. T. Rose.—Hon. Abraham T. Rose, late County Judge and Surrogate of Suffolk, died at his residence at Bull's Head, (Bridgehampton,) L. I., on Tuesday last, after an illness of some months. Judge Rose was an exceedingly popular man in the County; though being on the Whig side in a strongly Democratic District, he was oftener defeated than elected to office. He was several times nominated for Congress and always ran far ahead of his ticket. He has held the office of Surrogate and County Judge several times—being the successful candidate at his last election on an independant, American, and Anti-Prohibition ticket. He enjoyed a fine reputation as a public speaker, and when he fairly aroused himself, juries had to brace themselves stoutly not to be seduced by his oratory. His health failing him some months ago, he resigned his office, and about a fortnight since Hon. George Miller, of Riverhead, was appointed by Governor King to succeed him. Mr. Miller, like Mr. Rose, has had a large, experience in the Surrogate's office, and no appointment could have satisfied better the people of Suffolk.

☞ A. S. Mulford, Esq., having resigned the office of Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn, on account of ill-health, the Directors presented him with a service of silver plate, and promoted the First Teller, Mr. George W. White, to fill the vacancy.

Attempted Suicide by an Insane Man.—A man named Daniel Blair, who has been insane for some time, attempted to destroy his life Wednesday night by jumping into the East River, at the foot of Jay-street, Brooklyn. He was rescued by Officer McBride, of the Second District Police, and will be taken to the Insane Asylum to-day.

☞ The late Teller of the Long Island Bank has been arrested on a bench warrant, for embezzlement, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer when wanted.

☞ The distinguished "weather-man," E. Merriam, returned from Albany Wednesday evening to his family. He is in a feeble condition, but with the prospect of speedy recovery.

Fires in Brooklyn—Arrest for Arson.—At 10¾ o'clock on Wednesday night, the dry goods store No. 148 Fulton-avenue, occupied by J. M. Foster, as a dry goods store, was discovered to be on fire by some people who were passing at the time. Mr. John Sherkin burst the door open and found Mr. Foerma inside and fire in three parts of the store—in the front window, in a drawer and in the rear of the store.

Mr. Foerma was arrested, and yesterday was brought before Justice Blachly and committed for examination, which will take place on Saturday next.

Two families resided above Foerma's store, and his own family had occupied apartments there until quite recently. He was to have moved his stock from the [illegible] his stock and furniture there is [illegible] to in the Pearls, Brooklyn, and [illegible] in the Firemen's Insurance Company.

At [illegible] yesterday, the New-York Resin Oil Factory, at Hunter's Point was accidentally sent on fire and in less than one hour the whole establishment, covering several lots of ground, was in ruins. The loss is variously estimated as from $10,000 to $20,000. Partially insured.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New Common Council.—The first meeting of the newly elected Common Council of Jersey City will be held on Tuesday evening next. The Democratic members being in the majority, have held two or three caucuses, at which it was reported they had agreed upon the following appointments:

President of the Board—M. S. Wiegwarr.
City Clerk—Geo. W. Cassedy.
Street Commissioner—John D. Nolan.
City Weigher and Measurer—C. F. Bedle.

The caucus had some difficulty about the appointment of City Treasurer. At one time Benj. Dunbier of the Hudson County Bank has been Treasurer for several years past, and an attempt is being made to substitute John Cassedy, President of the Jersey City Bank. An attempt is also being made to appoint Mr. Brady Chief of Police, in place of Mr. Egan.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Morning and Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, April 30.

$4,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	100	Harlem R. R.		10¾
15,000 Missouri 6s c's	85¾	100	do	s30	10¾
1,000 Ohio 6s, '70	103	200	do		10
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R'd 6s	99	100	do		10¾
1,000 Erie R'd Bds. '75	97	400	do	b30	10
2,000 do	97	200	do	b30	10
1,000 R. W'd Cen. Bs. '71	76	1,000	do		15¾
4,000 M. Ha. R'd 2d m. Bs.	70	200	Reading R. R.	s3	63¾
3,000 Ill. C. R. R. bds.	93¾	100	do	b60	63¾
1,000 Cl. & Pit. 2d m. bds	90¾	850	do		63¾
2,000 Min. Pt. 1st m bds	86	100	do	s10	63
250 Nic Transit Co	7¾	400	do		63
185 Penn Coal Co	99¾	300	do	b30	63¾
15 do	98¾	50	L. C. & Mil. R. R.		72
250 Cum. Coal Co	15¾	300	Mich. Cen. R. R.		90
450 N. Y. Central R. R.	87¾	200	M. S. & N. I. Rd.	b30	67
5 do	87¾	300	do		66¾
40 do	87¾	300	do		66¾
100 do	87¾	100	do	b30	67¾
100 do	87¾	200	do		67
100 do	87¾	100	do		66¾
100 do	s30	50	do		66¾
100 do	87¾	100	do	s30	66¾
425 Cl. & P. R. R.	51¾	250	do	s30	66¾
100 do	b60	100	do	b30	67¾
40 Erie Railroad	43	100	do	b10	67
300 do	s30	300	do		67¾
200 do	43¾	50	Panama Railroad		96¾
200 do	43¾	100	do	b30	96
100 do	s10	100	do		96¾
100 do	b30	600	do	b10	96¾
150 do	43¾	400	Illinois Cent. R.	s.	120
400 do	43¾	50	do		124¾
400 do	43¾	100	do	s10	124¾
200 do	b30	300	do	s5	124¾
200 do	b30	300	do	s30	124¾
50 do	b30		5 Galena & Chic. R.		101¾
100 do	b30	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30	70
300 do	s30	1740	do		70
50 do	s30	200	do		69¾
250 do	c	100	do		69¾
200 do	c	150	do		69¾
100 do	c	100	do	s10	69¾
200 do	c	250	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		97¾
100 do	c	50	do		97¾
100 do	s30	100	do		97¾
100 Hud. Riv. R'd	b60	200	do		97¾
25 do		200	do		97¾

Second Board.

$1,000 T. H. & A. 2d m. bs	69¾	150	Mich. So. & N. In. R.		68
5,000 Ill. Cen. R'd Bs.	89¾	200	do		68
28 Park Bank	103¾	300	do	b30	67¾
200 Nic. Trans. Co	7	100	do	b30	68¾
100 do	b60	7¾	100	do	68¾
100 Penn. Coal Co	s60	98	5	do	68¾
100 do	b60	98¼	100	do	68¾
100 N. Y. Cent. R'd		87¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	69¾
5 do		87¾	200	do	b60
100 Harlem Railroad		17	300	do	s7
100 do		16	200	do	
100 do		16¼	600	do	b10
100 do	b30	16¾	25	Chi. & R. I. R.	
100 do	s3	16	50	Mich. S. & Miss. R'd	
50 Erie R. R.		43¾	1	Ill. Cent. R'd	
100 do	s3	43¾	25	Panama R'd	
455 do		43	50	Ill. Cent. R'd	
100 do	s30	43¾	200	Ill. Cent. R'd	
200 do	s30	43¾	200	N. Y. & Erie R. R.	
200 do	c	43¾	100	do	
200 do	c	43	150	do	
100 do	c	43¾	100	do	s10
200 do	b30	43	250	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	
100 do	s30	43¾	50	do	
100 do	s30	43¾	100	do	s10
100 do	s3	43¾	200	do	
100 do	s30	43¾	100	do	
100 do	s30	43¾	200	do	
100 do	s3	43¾	200	do	b60
100 Hud. Riv. R'd	b60	25	200	do	
25 do		25			

Thursday, April 30—P. M.

The California arrival of Gold imparts additional confidence to the Money Market. The demand from the Brokers is irregular, though generally dull, and the supply easy. Discounts are without alteration. The offerings at Bank keep up in some few quarters, while in others there is less choice paper presented this week than usual. The Havre steamer *Fulton* sails on Saturday, but succeeding so soon the mail dispatched by the *Arabia* yesterday, there is not much doing in Exchange, and the engagements of Bullion promise to be light. We hear thus far of $150,000 or $200,000. The Californiabers brought in by the *Illinois* find a good demand from the Bullion brokers, who are able to retain the gold in this shape until wanted for export.

The Stock Market continues very active, and another heavy day's business was done. As usual on a strong upward reaction of ⅜ or 5 ⅌ cent., such as we have had for several days past in Southern Michigan and Cleveland and Toledo, there was some large parcels of Stock realized upon to-day, and prices were subsequently less buoyant; though the same parties who sold in the forenoon at top rates were buyers at the Second Board on the decline. The demand for New-York and Erie was a liberal one at the early call of the list, and about 6,000 shares sold. New-York Central steady, and Panama and Nicaragua firm and higher on the advices by the *Illinois*. Between the Boards the general market fell off and continued weak until about the close of the afternoon session, when prices left off steady. There was a reaction of 2 ⅌ cent. in the Harlem movement, the exact nature of which is not yet understood in the Street; though, if as rumored, the new direction, spoken of for the election next week, has been shaped with a purpose to bring the New-Haven concern to a sense of right and proper dealing, by determining the arrangement under which they are permitted to come into the City from Williams' Bridge, on the Harlem track, the change would be heartily welcomed. At present no good is being done by the New-Haven Directors for either their old or defrauded stockholders. It is now nearly three years since the Schuyler fraud, and the difficulty growing out of it, besides depriving all parties, except the lawyers, of the earnings of the property, is as far from settlement, we apprehend, as ever, unless the so-called "genuine" stockholders attend the May election in New-Haven in person, and demands speedy compromise. The following are the main fluctuations of the day:

New-York and Erie	43¾@43¾@43¾@43¾@43
Toledo	70 (large cash sales.) 69¾@69¾@69¾
Southern Michigan	68¾@67¾@68¾@68¾
Illinois Central	124¾@125 firm
Reading	63¾@63¾@63@63¼
Panama	94¾@95¾@95¾
Harlem	18@17@16

The registered shipments of Bullion from San Francisco from 1st January to 31st March, to New-York, London, were $10,288,548 against $10,439,950.

The Onondaga County Bank has filed a notice with the Bank Department preliminary to closing up its business. It is an old Safety Fund Bank, of high credit.

The telegraph announces from Albany that Gov. King has signed the bill passed by the late Legislature, against the "improper retention" of country bank notes by the City banks. We regret this as a step in the wrong direction, not unusual with the New-York Legislature, on the subject of the small note currency. The act was designed by its pertinacious movers—themselves engaged in country banking—to interfere with the Metropolitan system of cheap redemption, though we much doubt whether it is to result in real profit to this selfish interest. We have yet to hear that country bank notes have at any time been improperly or illegally retained by the Metropolitan or American Exchange Banks, and it is doubtful whether the present act will change the legal relation of the parties in whatever sums the notes may happen to be retarded or sent home. It certainly will not interfere materially with cheap redemption.

The death of Mr. Samuel Nicholson, of the Banking-house of Brown, Brothers & Co., was announced this morning. He died at his residence in this City yesterday, at the age of 62 years. He was an able merchant and banker, and a quiet though much-esteemed citizen. For many years he had charge of the business of his house in New-Orleans. Mr. N., we believe, was a native of the North of Ireland.

The following official notice has been issued from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, touching the arrangements of the establishment under the recent act of Congress relating to foreign silver coins and the subsidiary part of the dollar and the new coinage of cents;

Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, April 27, 1857.

The Director of the Mint gives notice of the following regulations for carrying into effect the "Act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the Mint of the United States," approved Feb. 21, 1857, a copy of which act is hereto appended;

1. On and after the 25th day of May next, applications may be made at the Mint for cents of the new issue, in exchange for "the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth and sixteenth of the Spanish piller dollar, and of the Mexican dollar," at the nominal rates of 25 cents, 12½ cents, and 6¼ cents respectively; or in exchange for the copper cents hereafter issued; and the persons so applying will be attended to in their order, daily, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

2. The silver or copper coins thus offered must be in even sums of five dollars, by count, and, for the present, not exceeding fifty dollars; and in the case of silver, the sums or denominations must be assorted and kept separate, so that any one package shall contain exactly five dollars, or a multiple thereof, of quarters, or of eighths, or sixteenths. Care must also be taken to exclude from the silver any other kinds of coin than those specified in the law. A memorandum or label must be presented, showing the value by count, of the pieces offered, and the denominations thereof; and in the case of copper, it must state that they are lawful coin of the United States.

Such pieces of silver as are mutilated or so much worn as to be illegible, or as have any appearance of being counterfeit, will not be received for the new cents; but packages containing the same may be exchanged at another office in the Mint for silver coins of the United States. To prevent uncertainty as to what pieces (containing mutilated pieces or such as are worn smooth) will be rejected, it may be stated, that if five dollars, by count, of quarter dollars, shall outweigh 94 80 of United States silver coins of the present standard; or if the same amount, by count, of eighths shall outweigh 94 90; or if the same count of sixteenths shall outweigh 94 90, they will be received at their nominal value in exchange for new cents; and it may save disappointment if holders will ascertain this before offering them, which may readily be done by the use of an ordinary balance."

3. The reasonable expense of transportation of the new cent, in sums of fifty dollars, to any point accessible by railroad and steamboat, will be paid by the Mint.

4. Provision being made by the act for the receipt of the kinds of silver coin already specified "at the Treasury of the United States and its several offices, and at the several post-offices and land offices" at the rate of twenty cents for one quarter of a dollar, ten cents for one-eighth, and five cents for one-sixteenth, with a view to their transmission to the Mint for re-coinage, the coins so transmitted will be received at the Mint at these rates, the silver coins of the United States returned therefor, and the expenses of transportation both ways will be paid by the Mint.

5. In compliance with the sixth section of the act, whenever the Treasury Department shall designate any "Assistant Treasurer, Depositary, or other officer of the United States," who shall be charged with the business of making exchanges of the new cent, and shall issue a draft on the Treasurer of the Mint in favor of such officer, payable in cents of the new issue, the same will be transmitted in the order of the application, and the expenses of transportation will be paid by the Mint.

6. To avoid an undue pressure at the outset, and to further some of the main objects of the law, the exchanges for the present will only be made for the silver coins specified, and for the copper cents hereafter issued, and due notice will be given when the Mint is ready to receive the gold and silver coins of the United States in exchange for the new cents.

7. The Spanish and Mexican silver coins will still be received as heretofore, by weight, at the rate of 92½ cents per standard ounce, in exchange for silver coins of the United States, at the option of the holder, but not in less sums than twenty dollars; except that if a less parcel is rejected when offered for cents, it may, to save trouble to the holder, be presented for exchange for silver.

The receipts and disbursements of the Sub-Treasury to-day were as follows: Total receipts, $388,911 55; payments, $153,427 01, ($50,000 California drafts;) balance, $14,589,191 69.

Statement of the receipts and disbursements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, for the month ending April 30.

April 1, 1857, by balance		$11,339,696 37
On account of Customs	$3,196,697 80	
On account of Fat'r Fees	7,029 92	
On account of P. O. D'pt.	893,154 73	
On account of Transfers	100,000 00	
On account of Miscell'us	2,563 86	
		4,000,394 77
		$15,400,091 14
Payments		
Treasury Drafts	$4,782,736 15	
Post-Office Drafts